Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va. as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 6, 1879.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1806.

Mayor McCarthy's Address. No matter how widely Mayor McCar some respects-they at leas this city, State and country carnestly trying to be a militan

form his undying love for the State o his birth and the cause that claimed and received his absolute devotion nearly half

south of the Potomac, and eason-let them make the most Washington loyally serve make no mistake. Those who ore present understood him, and those who were absent do themselves discredit

or discover a "traitor" b past is gone irrevocably, and our nation' in making this the help of the South as f any other section. But-in this welding phors that are occasionally extravagant or ill expressed. And this is the lessor

Federal Jurisdiction,

of the United States, redecision of Judge Thomas G. lones of the United States District the Huntsville mob members of were indicted for conspiring, they being white men, to deprive Maples, a negro of the right to enjoy civil equality, freedom, because he was a negro, by taking him out of fail and hanging him to prevent his having a trial according to law, as is accorded all white citizens.

"This jurisdiction arises," said Judge Jones, "under the 13th amendment. The other counts in the indictment were framed under the 14th amendment, and framed under the 14th amendment, and in substance, charged that the members of the mob conspired to deprive Maples of the enjoyment of the right, privilege or immunity, belonging to him as a citi-zen of the United Statec, to have the or immunity, belonging to the as a care of the United States, to have the State of Alabama, acting by and through its offleers, to afford him a trial by due process of law, upon accusation of crime preferred against him, when he was at the time in the custody of the offleers of the State upon a charge of murder, and held for trial in the county fall of Madison county. This jurisdiction falls under the 14th amendment. Section 5598 of the Revised Statute of the United States punishes any conspiracy to deprive any citizen of the enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States. The whole issue, both under the 18th and 14th amendment, is whether the acts charged, prevented the citizen's enjoyment of any right, privilege or imjoyment of any right, privilege or im-munity secured to him by the Consti-tution or laws of the United States.

It was argued on the other hand that United States Court had no jurisdiction and that the Federal statuted cited, ald not apply, because the State of Alabama had not enacted any law which "abridged the priviliges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

But is appears that the Federal Courts have a stronger case against the Chat-Justice," says our Washington correspondent, "will base its operations on two sections of the rules statutes of the United States, sections 5598 and 5599. These make it a felony for two or more persons to conspire, to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the enjoyment of the rights or promise own. It is a familiar and frequently leges secured to him by the Con-

Quite true. For instance, in the case of United States vs. Waddell, 112 U. S. Reports, 76, where several men were indicted under these acts for conspiring toupon to make a homestead of under the conviction of the conspirators in the United States courts, because they were eral right.

A similar decision was made in the Neagle case, 125 U. B. Reports, in Which a deputy United States marshal, in Callfornia, in protecting Judge Field, and as preme Court, killed a man named Tercourt of the United States, while in the discharge of his official duties, is a

The Chattanooga lynchers constitutional right of appeal to the Sucation for a writ of habeas cornus in the lower Federal Court. As the conspirators, so construed, killed Johnson, they will be held to answer to the charge of murder, the case to be tried in the

The priciple is well established, that citizen of the United States (made such inder the 14th amendment), has rights as such, which the Federal Government deprive him of such rights are indictable under the statutes already cited. The of the Chattanooga mob did conspire to vileges or immunities, secured to by the Constitution or the laws of the United States. It looks like a clear case

Old Virginia the Place.

The Real Estate and Industrial section of The Times-Dispatch shows that Virspeculation, but real estate is in demand and is rising in price because industrial and commercial conditions have vastly improved and are continuing to prove. Virginia is the place, men and rethren, and why any Virginian should want to move away at this time and east his lot in the wild and wooly west is past our ken.

ter in its last issue which should be land agents of the West. It is written by M. A. Pinkerton, of Monterallo, Mo., who was born in Rockbridge county, but has Some time ago he read in a Kansas City Roanoke county had passed through bound for Core county, Kansas, and he

I have known of it, it has been populated and depopulated. Occasionally there is a series of a few years that there is a series of a few years that there is a series of a few years that there is sufficient moisture is raise wheat and some roughness for stock (no tame grass of any kind will grow, nothing but buffile grass which was well as well hundreds of good people in there, selland for a payment down and take mort

losing their land and all personal prop-orty except a team of ponies, an old wa-gon and a few household traps. "Only a few years ago, whole townships and almost whole counties were sold under mortgage sale; this State and east of us was overrun by the refugees. The 'wet' period has lasted, now, several years, out there, and the dry one is about due. You can safely wager that 49 out of those 56 will be destitute in the next few years. Even if they could always raise a fair crop of wheat, the change would be worse than foolish. It is a dreary wind-swept desert. There is no will grow, and no water except far dow will grow, and no water except far down
in the earth, and then, generally of a
poor quality. In winter, the blizzards
sweep over at a velocity unimaginable
by those who never experienced such
and in summer, the hot winds and sand

storms make life unendurable,
"There are many other drawbacks to of any other such move as the one of, have them, if you can, send some one in whom they have confidence or in some way investigate for themselves. If I can save one family from the distress and misery which is almost sure to come from such a move, I will be repaid for this writing or anything I can do."

We give prominence to this letter because we always, like to make the opportunity to say that old Virginia is the "garden spot" of the world and never was so desirable as a place of residence as now. It may not be generally known, but residents of Virginia live longer than residents of other States. How do we know? Because one year in Virginia is worth two years elsewhere. 'That's how.

Southern Representation in Congress.

The House of Representatives no doub contains a considerable number of mer passionately addicted to the support of some pet measure which has no earthly chance of going through, but it probably shelters few engaged in nursing forlorn aspirations than those of General J Warren Kelfer, of Ohio., The general's

illegation that they have that anchised the negroes, and thus come under the

working of the Fourteenth amendment.
If the general's ideas should be adopted in Congress, Virginia would find herself with eight representatives instead of of nine: Arkansas five instead of soven; would be cut from cleven to six; Louisiand from seven to three; Mississipp from eight to three; North Carolina from ten to six: South Carolina from seven to three; Tennessee from ten to eight and Texas from sixteen to twelve. The Southern States would have an aggregate of sixty-one Congressmen instead

This if the general's little hood of that, however, 'The ground has and calls upon Congress to prevent it. they are negroes must, as a starter, be Congress and charge such disfranchise-

The general's arder, however, remains with a marked lack of enthusiasm on the worthy still, he is conscious of no refranchise its negroes permanently, along much the same lines which the government is now following for pacifying the

Party Organization.

The Newport News Times-Horald, in question of holding a primary election

"While we have no particular interthe Times-Dispatch is clearly right in this case. Some method of naming party candidates must be adopted, Unlate the opposition party. Conditions are somewhat similar in this city, though here the Republican party is a very much stronger organization than it is in Richmond. It must not be taken for granted that because Virgilita is overwhelmingly Democratic, it will the Siale become Republican. The only to insure party strength and to tain the coherency of party is to nate candidates and then support

ever now, that the negro terror has been look more carefully than ever to its or-ganization. It is dangerous to make experiments; it would by reckless to abandon the plan of making party nominations, and have a free-for-all contest with no reference to party lines. The Richmond City Committee took the same view, as our Newport News contemporary has doubtless observed

Whatever the law of the matter, the public will never be convinced that there is any common sense in the theory that a man is not personally responsible for laws which he breaks as an officer of a corporation. It is to be inoged that the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court for a final ruling.

In the meanwhile, we do not see how the administration can complain. Both Attorney-General Moody and President Roosevelt lant year agreed that Mr. Paul Morton, then Scoretary of the Navy, was not justly subject to personal prosecution for the laws broken by the Santa Fo Rallway system while he was traffic manager. The President's reasoning and Judice Humphrey's seems to us to be the game.—Norfolk Landmark.

We have expressed the same view. The

We have expressed the same view Moody have weakened their case. But, mark you, the people are determined to hold the personnel of corporations recannot be done under existing laws, the laws will be changed to suit.

A lot of school girls at Hiram., Ohio, recently played a mean trick on the fire department. They were requested to contribute to a fund to help the department along, and the next morning the solicitor found a clothes line stretched across the street from his window bearing some thirty pairs of stockings, and this inscription:

"The ladies of Bowler and Miller Halls take pleasure in contributing thirty feet of hose to the support of the Hiram Fire Department."

It is now said that graft in the Mutual may far exceed that of the Equitable. But it must be remembered that insurance agents in cracking up their own companies are much given to exaggera-

We have feared all along that by and by our bragging about Richmond's pretty March Sundays would turn to humiliation. Those bright Sunday paragraphs now look like slush,

We suppose that this spring snow storm is to be attributed to the convention of the Southern Ice Exchange.

Massachusetts seems to be having genuine case of negro rule, The Ohio press will doubtless deal

gently with Chattanooga. Those Indianapolis conferces appear to

have stumbled into a sort of coal-hole. It appears that St. Petersburg has not yet got its Easter lid.

Yet, what is so common as a snow in

Jamestown prospects, are all to the

Looking pretty, and especially looking pretty out of doors, is exercise enough to keep most women in good health.— Puck.

Views of the Virginia Editors

But We Can't Spare Him. State Corporation Commission, of which dr. Stuart is secretary, proved his ability and moral courage to attend to the duties with a view to benefitting the people, and the State as well.—Clinch Valley News.

Demoralization of Lynching.

Demoralization of Lynching.

The effeut of lynching, as an object lesson, lobes its force from the very violence by which it is characterized, Mob law is becoming too common and prevalent for the safety of society—it is in itself a diabolical crime. It is infinitely more harmful to the country, to the rapidly advancing progress of the South particularly, than almost anything the people can do. This disregard and violation of one law sets a preceded and excuse for the abuse of another—though it may be the very one the deed assumes to correct and regulate.—Ablington Virginian.

Danger of Mob Law.

Lynch law is mob law, which is law-lessness of the most violent and dangerous description. It cannot be tampered with. No one should object to a Stute's expending any amount of mostsy in providing militia to uphold the decency of the land and the dignity of the law, even if the object of this provision is the lowest brute of humanity.—Hampton Monitor.

McCarthy's Blunder.

McCarthy's Blunder,
In a public speech, Mayor McCarthy,
of Richmond, spoke slightingly of the
national flag. One day he says something proper and when and the next day
he comes along and destroys the effect
of it by uttering something offensive and
wrong. That is the trouble with fireenters in general. We agree with the
Petersburg Index-Appeal that the responsibilities of high public office carry with
them the duty of putting a bridle on the
tongue in matters of personal feeling.—
Norfolk Landmark.

McCarthy's Good Points.

On the whole, the new mayor has proven himself to be an efficient and wideawake officer, ready to do his whole duty under all circumstances without fear or favor, and it is extremely doubtful if Richmond has ever had a more conscientious and fearless man to fill the position.—Fineastle Hernid.

The Claim of the Schools.

The Claim of the Schools.

The progress of a community, both in material prosperity and intelligence, has a good index in its schools. The thrift, seen in the condition of its schools. The degree of public spirit, an essential lagredient of the prosperity of any community, is nowhere better seen than in the interest the people take in the schools. It is the duty of every citizen to take a personal interest in the public schools of our town. Every tax-payer should take an interest in the schools in order to see that his money, paid in taxes, if well spent.—Raddord Advahee!

The South's Tune.

We believe the time has come for the South to assign herself as in the olden days when her leading spirits, beginning with Jofferson, formulated the principles upon which the Democratic party was founded and achieved so many spiendid triumphs. There is a growing belief that it is to the Democratic statesmen of the South the country must look for delivertriumphs. There is a growing belief that it is to the Democratic statesmen of the South the country must look for deliverance from the pernicious isms and the centralizing tendencies that are steadily working a transformation of our government from the original conception of a confederation of equal States. Under the lead of Jaseph W. Ballby; of Texas, or John W. Danle, of Virginia, the Democrate are in good condition to carry the next presidential election.—Charlottesville Progress.

Crusade Against Cocaine.

Chief of Police Boush deserves the highest commendation for his efforts to break up the indiscriminate sale of cocaine, morphine and other narcotic drugs in this city. The law specifically states that no drug of this character shall be sold except upon the prescription of a reputable physician. The law is a good one, in the interest of the public health and public mornts, and should be enforced to the letter. It is surprising that druggists do not strictly observe it of their own accord, considering the small profits accord, considering the small profits accord, considering the small profits according to their from sales in violation of the law and of the great indury resulting to the public. It appears, however, that some of them do not.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY March 26th.

Church Day, Emanuel. Sun rises at 5:53

1784—Thomas Bond, a distinguished

84—Thomas Bond, a distinguished American physician, died.
99—Battle of Vorona, botween the French and Austrians. The battle continued from morning till night, and the loss on both sides was so great that each army found it neces, sary to retreat.
94—Congress passed a bill for the division of Louisiana. Territory into the Southern District of Orleans and the Northern District of Louisiana.
95—Frejus, the place Napoleon landed on his return from Egypt, made a first-olass port.

first-class port. which Bonaparto defeated

gerode.
--Manufacturers of bed ticking, ja-

9—Manufacturers of bed ticking, Ja-panned ware and rope began success-ful operations at Wheeling, W. Vu. 54—Jonathan Hanrington died, aged eighty-flee; a fifer for the minute men who assembled on Lexington Green on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, and the last survivor of the gallant band who were engaged in that first conflict of the American Payelution.

in that first conflict of the American Revolution.

1855—Forest fires raging in North and South Carolina and Georgia.

1856—A street railroad connecting Bos-ton with Cambridge, the first seen in New England, goes into operation.

1865—President Lincoln at City Point, visiting the army for a conference with Generals Grant, Sherman and others.

others.

1874—The first interstate commerce bill passed by the House at Washington, the result being termed a "granger"

1879-Judge J. M. Elliott, of Kentucky

79—Judge J. M. Elliott, of Kentucky, Court of Appenis, assassinated in Frankfort by Thomas Buford, against whom he had decided a case, 4—Secretary of the Navy Herbert accused workmen at the Carnegle Steel Plant of "doctoring" armorplates, while President Cleveland was said to have remitted fines imposed on the company.

What They Want. The Senate has its troubles, too;

That body of renown Now wishes to be written up Instead of written down.—Puck. The Evil of Evils.

"I was one time run over by a twenty orse power automobile." "Dreadful." "Oh, I didn't mind so much. I had a had cold that day and couldn't smell a

Newspaper View of the Lynching

For the Federal Authorities

Chattanoga Times: "The city of Chattanoga is shamed and humiliated as never before by the event of last night. Aside from the blood-thirathness of the deed, the people of this community must rest under the education of deliberately defying the order of the highest court in the land and contemptionisty setting at anught the laws of their own State. It is now a question between the mob and the Federal authorities as to what shall follow." Not Like on Ordinary Lynching.

Chicago Tribune: "This affair differed from others of a similar nature in that prisoner was under the protection of Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the lynchers have not only committed murder, but, a more serious thing, have incurred the penalties provided for contempt of court. Where the sympathy of the community is on the side of the lynchers it is little use to try to secure indictment, witnesses that will testify or a jury that will convict. In contemp proceedings there is no indictment needed and no jury permitted.

Calls Lynchers Rebels.

The Herald-Transcript: "There is absolutely no justification for such doings. The men who perpetrated this crime were poorer creatures than the man they murdered, even though he was guilty. They not only put themselves upon an equality with their victim when they killed him, but they get themselves in rebellion but they set themselves in rebellion against the authority of the United States courts."

Lynchings an Endless Chain,

Pittsburg Gazette: "Frequent lynchings in the South not followed by judicial punishment have encouraged the belief among negroes that they must defend themselves by force of arms. Every manifestation of the black mob engonders the formation of a white mob. So the endless chain runs, getting more dangerous with every link."

Calls for Salutary Punishment.

Boston Transcript: "The defiance of a mandate of the Supreme Court is some-thing that has rurely happened, and it-calls for salutary punishment by the gov-arnment. Not only the court, but the President, is very much exercised by this, outrage, and it is likely to develop some-thing more than a nine days' wonder and another notch in the record of mob and another notch in the record of mob murders. There must be some way of bringing to account not merely the actual perpetrators, but those officials who fall-ed in their duty by permitting the pris-oner in their custody to be taken from them."

Federal Stay Doomed the Negro. Nashville American: "Justice Harlan's Nashville Americani "Justice Harlan's action in granting a stay of execution seems to have scaled the negro's doom. It meant long delay, and the populace whis not in a mood for that. They believed him guilty, and they were determined that he should die. The sentence of the court has been irregularly and unlawfully executed. This is what long delays in the matter of punishment by the courts in such cases mean."

Public Opinion Will Cure It.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "In the last two years the number of lynchings has somewhat decreased, and there are indications of the growth of a more healthy public sentiment on the subject. It is only by means of such a public opinion that the practice can be put down. Special enactments' have been tried with very little effect." It is only as communities come to realize that safety and progress can be secured only by strict observance of

Rhymes for To-Day

Losing Patience,

Losing Patience.

March hath a pretty wit,

Sho is a guy young things of
Hen tempor's just a bit
Uncertain, though, by Jing!
She thinks if cute to bring
Blizzards—the worst what are!
Funny? It has its sting—
She carries it too far.

The Weather Man must quit,

He has too wide a swing.

Bock beer time! And we're fit:

For naught but whisky sling—

The foamy schooners cling,

Half frozen, to the bar.

Kenealy! Strat something!

You've carried this too far!

L'IENNOI.

Friends, I desorve your fling—

"Though you may be a star

To much of March you sing—

You carry it too far!"

—Cleveland Leader.

Merely Joking.

The Meanest Man.—Briggs: "Don't you think a man ought to feel dead sure about the girl he is in love with?" Griggs: "No; if he did, he wouldn't be in love with her."—Life.

Not Quiet Then,-Mrs. Gusch: "I like Not Quiet Inen,—Airs. Gusch: "I like your husband's style very much." Mrs. Planeley: "How do you mean?" Mrs. Gusch: "Hô's such a quiet dresser." Mrs. Planeley: "Hult You should hear him some time when he can't find his collar buttons."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Other Side of it.—"What are you so gloomy about?" "I am unable to keep out of dobt." "My boy, you don't know what trouble is. I can't get anybody to trust me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

High School Wisdom.—In Philadelphia a teacher had been taking her class over the outlines of nature study. She had told them of the three divisions of nature, the animal, vegetable and mineral. When the animal, vegetable and mineral. When she had finished she said to her class: "Now, who can tell me what the highest degree of animal life is?" At this question a little girl in a front seat raised her hand and replied: "The highest degree of animal life is the giraffe."—New York Tribune.

York Tribune.

Turning Out of Trouble's Way,—"I see that a New York man is sullar for ilbei because he is accused of having been civil to his divorced wife." "Yes. We never can be too careful about these things. I always cross the street when I see any of mine approaching, so that it will not be necessary for me to lift my hat, or, for the sake of politoness, take part in a conversation that might be embarrassing on both sides."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Promising Youth, "Yes," said the condescending youth, "I am taking feneing lessons." "Good!" answered l'armer Corntossel. "I alius said you was goin to turn in an' do somethin' useful, What's your specialty golis' to be—rail, stone or barbed wire?"—Washington Pest,

The Drift of Public Opinion

Persons and Corporations.

John D and the Baby.

The effort of the President to clear his party of its barnacles and to steer it into the deep well and or may not succeed. Byan that would be better than some dire upheaval. But one thing seems certain, before it succeeds there must and there will be a radidjustment of party lines and a repartition of political ingredients. In other words, the Republican Jabel will have to be pasted on a Democratic bottle-the Republican party to be born again—and this is unlikely; whilst, on the other hand, the Democratic party is handicapped by both false leading and incapable leading. It will have to bred a new generation of statesmen before it can hope to win and hold the country.—Louisyillé Courier-Journal. The effort of the President to clear his party of its barnacles and to steer it into

Swift and Impressive Justice.

The course of Justice in the case of the assallants of Miss Allinson, or Moorestown, N. J., was swift, sure, impartial and impressive. The two negro defendants were denied no just rights. Their guilt, was proved by their own confession, by their evidence against each other and by many corroborating circumstances.

gennce. Nevertheless, the men of Moorestown, though oxetted, preserved forder. The assaliants were tracked, arrested, tried and convicted in an orderly and lawful manner. Yesterday they paid the penalty of their crime, a little more than two months after it was committed. Johnson, who was first convicted, would have been hanged a month ago but for the discovery that he had an accomplice, so his execution was postponed that the two associates in assault and murder should die together.

There were no stays, appeals and write by which the ingenuity of lawyers

and murder should die tegether.

There were no stays, appeals a write by which the Incomity of lawye in many States delay and ofeet justiand ald, abet and encourage or in There was, therefore, no inducement mob violence. There was antre con dence felt that justice would be do promptly and fully. Justice was don murder was punished and the surremof the law maintained.—Philadelphi Press.

President and Labor Unions.

President and Labor Unions.

It cannot be said that the delegation of the Federation of Labor took much away with them from their interview of last week with President Rooseveit besides some useful knowledge. They learned, for example, that so far as the government is concerned the writ of injunction will be sternly invoked, whenever occasion demands it, for the prevention of every attack upon the rights of person and property, no matter whence it may come. It may be reasonably inferred, too, that any attempt to weeken or destroy the American system of invisprudence, of which the restraint of wrong-doors by injunction is an ossential feature, will receive no encouragement or countenance from the executive.—Philadelphia Record.

Building Up a Town.

Building Up a Town.

There is a Commercial Club in Montgomery, Ala. It is composed of the most active and progressive business men of that community. At its monthly meeting last Tucsday night the club determined upon a more vigorous campaign in behalf of that city. The Advertiser had surgested that the population of Montgomery ought to reach 100,000 by the year 1910. Its population by the census of 1900 was 90,348, and so great has been the development of Montgomery during the last few years that its population is new probably close to 50,000. The present undertaking of the Commercial Club is that the population of Montgomery shall be increased at the rate of at least 1,500 a year for the auxt four years, and in order that it may succeed in its enterprise the members of the club have raised a fund of \$10,000 "to aid in the advertising of the inducements and natural advantages of Montgomery and the aggressive forwarding of the city's commercial and industrial interests."—Charleston News and Courier.

Heard and Seen in Public Places

"Church builders have troubles as well as other people, if ever your church starts out to build a new sanctuary or to extensively repair the old one, you don't want to seek a place on the building committee, that is not unless you have the pattence of Job, the bravery of Paul and the piety of all the Apostles put together. I have been through the experience and I know what I am talking about. I have been on such a committee and I do not expect this side of the grave to hear the last of the suggestions as to what ought to have been done. A majority of the women and all the men in the congregation have told me and every other member of the committee some other way something ought passed over the shining river. Have you ever seen that beautiful carpet in our church—it is a beauty isn't it? Well, I'vo kept tab since it was put down, and up to date over a bundred complaints have been filed. If we could get in it all the tints necessary to suitsty every-body that beautiful carpet would put Joseph's cont and your grandmother's crazy quit clean out of business as examples of picturesque variety I have just been talking with a good slater who wants the color of the backs of the seats changed and she wants it done at once. I notice that all these suggestive folial sept their suggestions to themselves wille the work was going, when it was possible, perhaps, for the builders to have possible, perhaps, for the builders to have profited by some of them." Thus spoke a most amiable churchman to the engineer of the "Heard and Seen" column

glorious climatic cloquence until about the middle of May."

From the old copy of the Richmond Chirstian Advante bearing in a Outober 1, 1840, which was sent in by Dr. Blackwell, the following local fiem:

"A few of our prethres some time since underlook the crection of a small chapel at the eastern end of the city for the purpose of extending the means of grace as established in the Methodist Church, to those living in that neighborhood. The edifice was-completed lastweek, and solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God on the afternoon of Sunday the 27th uit. The weather was rather unfavorable, yet the congregation was large, attentive and serious. The building is on a considerable eminence, and commands a very extensive prospect. It is well, even tastefully finished, although exceedingly plain. About 250 to 290 may be comfortably seated. After the sermon, a collection was taken up amounting to \$92. It is contemplated to form a Bunday school forgith; and to establish regular public worship, with the ultimate object of forming a district society composed of those living in the vicinity. The hope of doing good to the souls of the residents at Rocketts, and the seamen visiting the port of Richmond were the first objects aimed at in its erection; and the prospect of success is encouraging."

Will some church historian inform the enquirer of the "Heard and Seen" column what ultimately grew out a fithis mission enterprise?

The Stars and Stripes,

The Stars and Stripes,

The Stars and Stripes,
Mayor McCarthy, of Richmond, speake
ing at a public function, said:
"I am the son of an Irishman, and I
recognize but two flags—the State flag
of Virginia and the battle flag of the
Confederacy. The stars and stripes are
all right in their way, but for me, there
are but two flags—the State flag of Virginia and the battle flag of the Confederacy; and, so far as I am concerned, I
recognize the battle flag of the Confederacy."

A foolish utterance, but it will do no harm. We may he sure that it represents neither the sentiments of the people of Richmond, nor those of the people of the Richmorid, nor those of the people of the State outside the enpital. With wint contempt General Robert E. Lee if allve would regard it is easily imagined. Thousands of Virghnians recognized the signs and stripes when the war with Spain began, and one of them-Fitzhugh Leeput on Uncle Sam's uniform and was the most conspicuous of those in the line to defend it. Yos, as even Mr. McCarthy concodes, the national flag is all right in its way, and its way leads from Main to Texas, and from New York to California.—Washington Star.

The Pessimist's System.

Charence Coopah.—Am dar any way ob tellin' a horse's age 'cept by lookin' at his teef, Bidney?
Sidney Sinclair.—Well, dar's mah way ob tellin'. An gen'ily tells by de number o' years Ah been a-bettin' on him.—Puck.

A Necessary Utensil. "Jones and his wife are quarreling

again."
"Oh, yes!"
"I thought they buried the hatchet."
"I thought they did, but the very next
time Mrs. Jones had to chop the kinds
ling, she dug it up."—Puck.

